MOTKIN, Ye. M.; KUR, G. Ye.; ARONSHTEYN, N. M.; Prinimali uchastiye: KAMNEV, V. S.; SHASHIN, N. N.; TYURIN, V. I.; VENBRIN, V. D.; DON-YAKHIO, I. A.; ABRAMOVA, Z. A.; VASIL'YEV, I. A.; LUK'YANOV, S. K.

Automatic process for the manufacture of sand cores for radiators. Sbor. trud. NIIST no.10:5-40 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Moskovskiy chugunoliteynyy zavod imeni Voykova (for Kamnev, Shashin, Tyurin, Venbrin).

(Coremaking) (Radiators)

VENCALEK, V., inz.

Use of ceramic materials in nuclear engineering. Nova technika 2 no.5:136 My '62.

VENCALEK, V.

Use of ceramic materials in nuclear engineering. p. 136. (Nova Technika, Vol. 2, No. 5, May 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 8, Aug 1957. Uncl.

VENCLIK, Hynek

Plastic function surgery of the middle ear with acoustic probe. Cesk. otolar. 7 no.5:310-315 Oct 58.

1. Otolaryngologicke oddeleni KUNZ-Ceske Budejovice, primar Dr. H. Venclik.

(EAR, MIDDLE, surg.
plastic, with acoustic probe (Cz))

VENCLIK, Hynek

Experiences with plastic functional surgery of the middle ear. Cesk. otolar. 7 no.5:315-330 Oct 58.

1. Otolaryngologicke oddeleni KUNZ v Ceskych Budejovicich, primar Dr. H. Venclik.
(EAR, MIDDLE, surg.
plastic (Cz))

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.11 Vol.10/7 Oto-Rhino-Laryngo Jul57

VENCLIK H.

1378. VENCLÍK H., STARÝ J. and FREIMANN K. Otolaryngol. Odd. KÚNZ, Nemocnice Č. Budějovice. "Akutní středoušní záněty u dětí a kojenců v době antibiotik. Acute otitis media in children and infants in the antibiotic era BRATISLAVSKÉ LEKÁRS. LISTY 1956, 36(II)/6 (352-361) Tables 4

Report of bacteriological findings with data on the sensitivity to antibiotics, in 601 children and infants with 782 acute inflammations of the middle ear, observed during the years 1951-1955. An increasing number of penicillin-resistant M. pyogenes was established (55% to 73% in 1955). The number of insensitive beta-streptococci shows a relatively slower increase (from 13.5% to 47% in 1955). The prolongation of the average duration of treatment, and the increase in the number of complications, operations and recurrences are discussed, and it is established that they increase proportional to the increase of the resistant bacterial strains.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.11 Vol.10/11 Oto-Rhino-Laryngo Nov57

VENCLIK H.

2116. VENCLIK H. *Thierschova plastika u tympano-mastoidektomií. Thiersch grafts in tympano-mastoidectomy ČSL. OTOLARYNG. 1957, 6/1 (41-45)

A description is given of a method of plastic operation using Thiersch grafts in tympanomastoidectomy, and the corresponding literature is reviewed. On the basis of the author's own material (46 cases), emphasis is laid on the value of Thiersch grafts for rapid healing of the trephining cavity, closure of the eustachian tube, maintenance and improvement of hearing, painless post-operative care and a substantial reduction in the duration of hospitalization.

VEMOLA, Leopold, MUDr.

Future of unified hospitals in Czechoslovakia in the light of the example of the Soviet Union. Cesk. zdravot. 4 no.12:685-689 Dec 56.

1. Reditel okresniho ustavu narodneho zdravi ve Svitavach.
(HOSPITALS,
unification in Czech. (Cz))

VEMOLA, Leopold, MUDr., (Svitavy)

Regional system of organization of blood donors. Prakt. lek., Praha 35 no.18:420-421 20 Sept 55.

(BLOOD BANKS,
donors, regionalor organiz. in Czech.)

VENA, A.

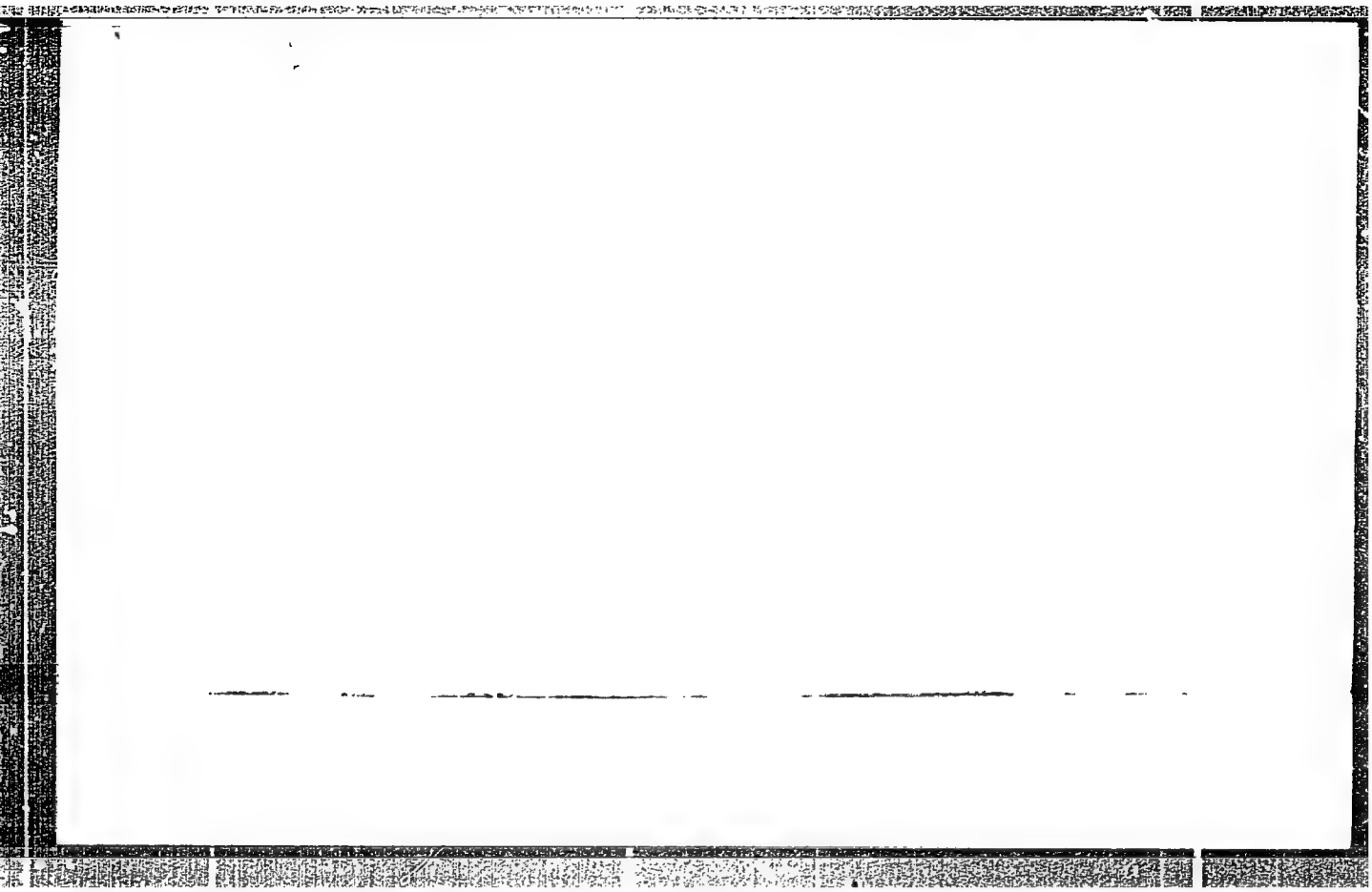
VENA, A. He defied the Carpathians, p. 7. Vol. 1, no. 12, Dec. 1955.
ARIPILE PATRIEI. Bucuresti, Rumania.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress
Vol. 5, no. 6, June 1956

FORMANEK, O.; VENAR, H. Dr.

Bone changes in hemophilia. Cesk. roentg. 11 no.2:120-126 June 57.

1. Detska klinika, Bratislava, prednosta doc. Dr. I. Jakubcova.
(HEMOPHILIA, pathol.
bone changes, x-ray (Cz))
(BONE AND BONES, pathol.
in hemophilia, x-ray (Cz))



NOTKIN, Ye.M.; KUR, G.Ye.; ARONSHTEYN, N.M.; prinimali uchastiye: KARNEV, V.S.; SHASHIN, N.N.; TYURIN, V.I.; VENBRIN, V.D.; MAREYEV, D.I.; VILENSKAYA, I.A.; BORODIN, B.V.; DON-YAKHIO, I.A.; MOSKALENKO, S.M.; ABRAMOVA, Z.A.; KLIMOV, M.D.; VASIL'YEV, I.A. LUK'YANOV, S.K.

Introducing automatic control in coremaking. Lit. proizv. no.6: 15-19 Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut santekhniki Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Luk'yanov).
(Coremaking) (Automatic control)

VENCELJ, PERKO

Yugoslavia (430)

Technology

Metalna industrija; njen znacaj i uloga u petogodisnjem planu. (Beograd, Rad) 1948. 59 p. (Sindikalna biblioteka, 28) (The metal industry, its importance and role in the Five-Year Plan. Illus.)

East European Accessions List, Library of Congress Vol. 2 nos. 1 & 2, Jan-Feb., 1953 UNCLASSIFIED.

STAPANYANTS, M.N., inzh.; VENCHENKOV, N.A., inzh.

Testing the PN-4-35, PPN-6-35, and P-5-35M plows. Trakt. i sel'khozmash. no.1:26-28 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:1)
(Plows--Testing)

[redacted], V.

Machine-Tractor Stations

Machine-tractor stations as the decisive force in the further progress of collective farm economy. Kolkh. proizv., 12, No. 2, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953. Unclassified.

VENCHIKOV, A. I.

Potootdelenie v gorno-klimaticheskikh usloviiakh. La transpiration dans les donditions du climat des montagnes Tashkent, Izd-vo Sredneaziatskogo gos. univ., 1934. 15 p. Trudy Sredneaziatskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta. Seriia XIII. Varia. vyp. 1)

VENCHIKOV, A.I., professor; ZHIRMUNSKAYA, Ye.A., redaktor; BOBROVA, Ye.N., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Bio-electric potential of the stomach] Bioelektricheskie potentsialy zheludka. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo med. lit-ry, 1954. 117 p. (MLRA 7:8)
(Electrophysiology) (Stomach)

USSR/Medicine - Physiology

FD-2472

Card 1/1 Pub 33-23/24

Author : Venchikov, A. I.

Title : Thermoelectric calorimeter

Periodical : Fiziol. zhur. 2, 292-293, Mar-Apr 1955

Abstract : Describes a thermoelectric calorimeter built on the principle of the differential thermobattery which is used to compare the amount of heat given off into the surrounding medium (water) by two fish of the same type, weight, and sex. Diagram.

Institution: Chair of Physiology of the Turkoman State Medical Institute

Submitted : December 18, 1953

VENCHIKOV, A.I. (Ashkhabad)

Role of trace elements as factors in mineral nutrition. [with summary in English]. Vop.pit. 16 no.3:3-10 My-Je '57. (MLRA 10:10)

1. Iz kafedry fiziologii (zav. - prof. A.I.Venchikov) Turkmenskogo meditsinskogo instituta, Ashkhabad.

(TRACES ELEMENTS,
nutritional aspects (Rus))
(NUTRITION,
trace elements in (Rus))

VENCHIKOV, A.I., prof.

Rostov conference on trace elements. Zdrav.Turk. 6 no.2:47-48 Mr-Ap '62. (MIRA 15:11)

(TRACE ELEMENTS)

VENCHIKOV, Anatoliy Ivanovich; SHCHEPKIN, N.G., red.; MATVEYEVA, M.M., tekhn. red.

[Biotic factors; theory and practice in the use of microelements] Biotiki; k teorii i praktike primeneniia mikroelementov. Moskva, Medgiz, 1962. 233 p. (MIRA 15:7)
(TRACE ELEMENTS IN THE BODY)

VENCHIKOV, A.I., prof.

Biotic principle of the use of medicinal substances in medicine. Zdrav. Turk. 5 no.3:3-7 My-Je '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Iz kafedry normal'noy fiziologii (zav. - prof. A.I. Venchikov) Turkmenskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.V.Stalina.
(MATERIA MEDICA)

VENCHIKOV, A.I.

The trace elements and their role under normal and pathological conditions. Klin.med. 38 no.6:6-11 Je '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(TRACE ELEMENTS)

VENCHIKOV, A., prof.

Fifth International Congress on Nutrition. Zdrav. Turk. 4 no.5: 53-54 S-O '60. (MIRA 13:12)

(NUTRITION--CONGRESSES)

VENCHIKOV, A.I.

On physiologically active trace elements and on the mechanism of the manifestation of their effect. Vop. pit. 19 no. 6:3-11 N-D '60. (MIRA 13:12)

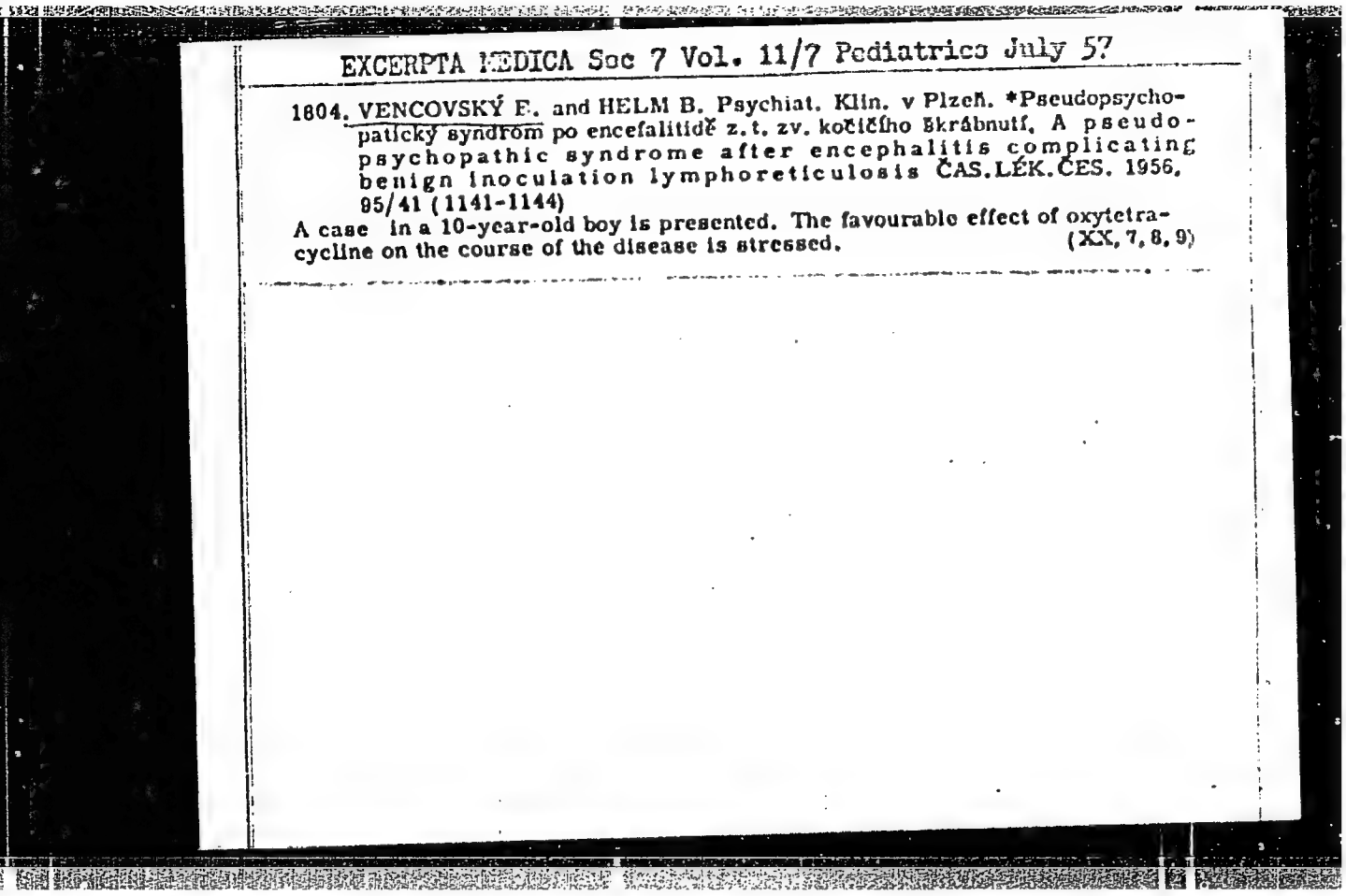
1. Iz kafedry normal'noy fiziologii (zav. - prof. A.I. Venchikov) Turkmenskogo meditsinskogo instituta, Ashkhabad.
(TRACE ELEMENTS—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

VENCHIKOV, A. I. (Dept. of Physiology, Turkmen Med Inst, Ashkhabad USSR)

"Mechanism of Display of Physiological Activity of Trace Elements."

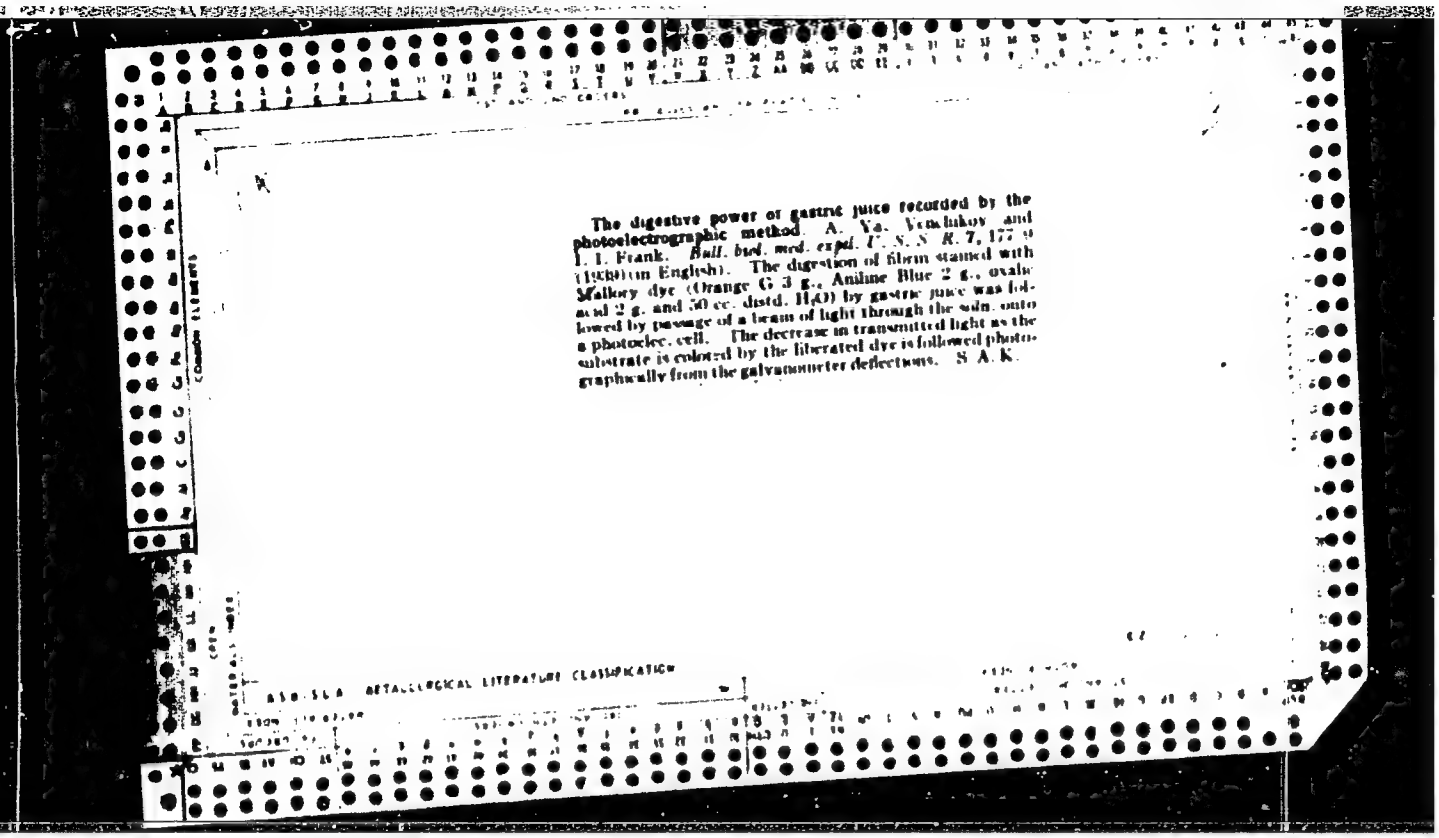
report presented at the 5th Intl. Nutrition Congress, Washington, D.C. Sep 1960.

Abstra;ct available

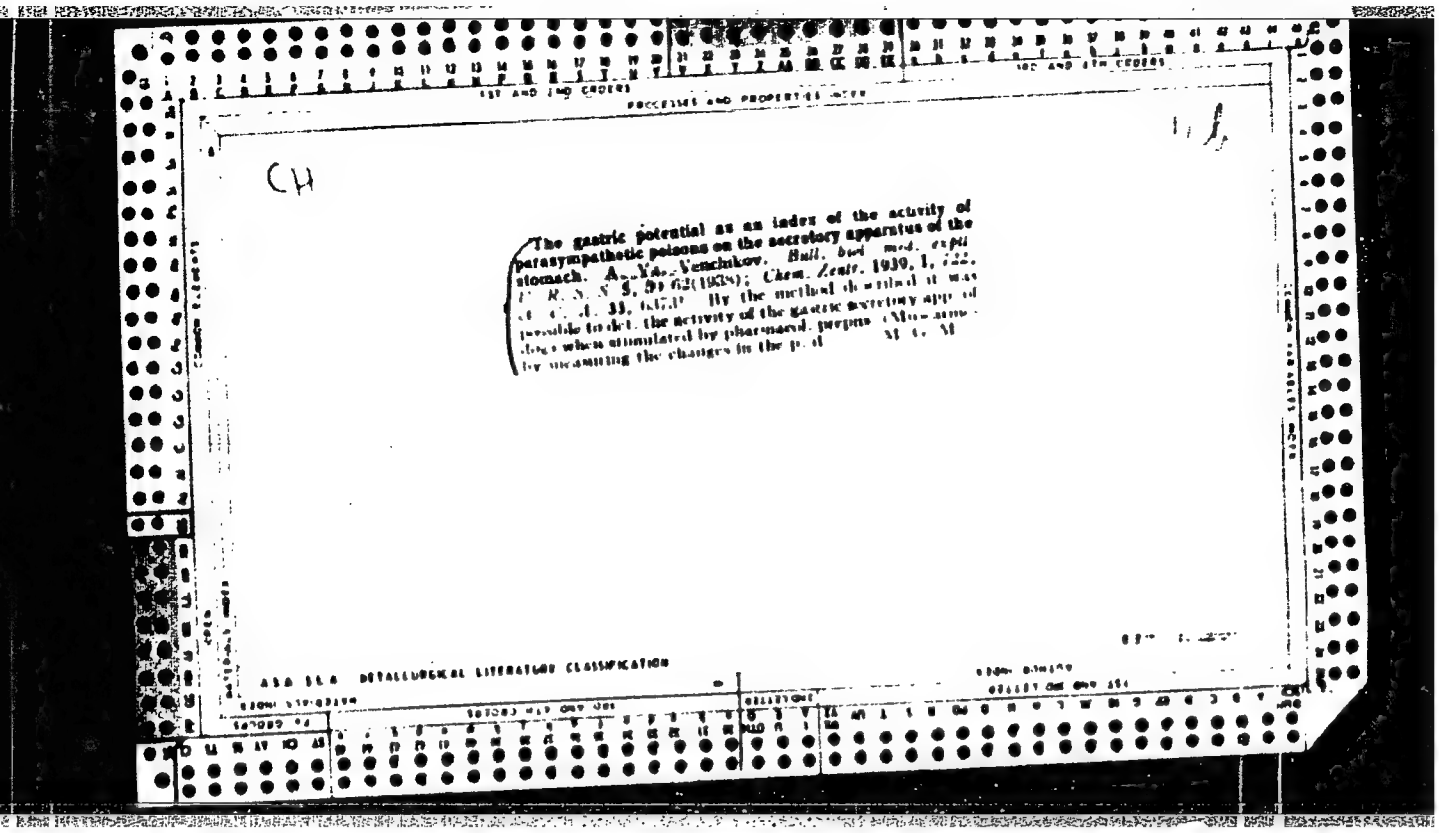


1804. VENCOVSKÝ E. and HELM B. Psychiat. Klin. v Plzeň. *Pseudopsychopatický syndrom po encefalitidě z.t. zv. kočičího škrábnutí. A pseudopsychopathic syndrome after encephalitis complicating benign inoculation lymphoreticulosis ČAS.LÉK.ČES. 1956, 95/41 (1141-1144)

A case in a 10-year-old boy is presented. The favourable effect of oxytetracycline on the course of the disease is stressed. (XX, 7, 8, 9)



The digestive power of gastric juice recorded by the photoelectrographic method. A. Ya. Venikov and I. I. Frank. *Bull. biol. med. exptl. U. S. S. R.* 7, 177-9 (1939) (in English). The digestion of fibrin stained with Mallory dye (Orange G 3 g., Aniline Blue 2 g., oxalic acid 2 g. and 50 cc. distd. H_2O) by gastric juce was followed by passage of a beam of light through the soln. onto a photoelec. cell. The decrease in transmitted light as the substrate is colored by the liberated dye is followed photographically from the galvanometer deflections. S. A. K.



CH

The gastric potential as an index of the activity of parasympathetic poisons on the secretory apparatus of the stomach. A. Ya. Venchikov. *Bull. biol. med. exptl* [illegible] Chem. Zentr. 1939, I, [illegible] By the method [illegible] it was possible to det. the activity of the gastric secretory app. of dogs when stimulated by pharmacol. preps. [illegible] by measuring the changes in the p. d. [illegible]

ASTIA DLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ACC NR: AP7002725 SOURCE CODE: UR/0237/66/000/012/0065/0065

AUTHOR: Vanyukov, M. P. (Doctor of sciences); Venchikov, V. A.; Isayenko, V. I.; Serebryakov, V. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: A 6-Gw neodymium glass laser

SOURCE: Optiko-mekhanicheskaya promyshlennost', no. 12, 1966, 65

TOPIC TAGS: solid state laser, neodymium glass laser, giant pulse laser, Q switching, passive switching, polymethine dye chemical

ABSTRACT: A 6-Gw neodymium glass laser with a simple phototropic Q-switch is described. The laser consists of three cylindrical rods in series, each 250 mm long and 45 mm in diameter. Each rod is placed in a multielliptic reflector and is pumped by six direct flashlamps. The external cavity consists of one 99.6%-reflective dielectric mirror and a Q-switch placed between the first and second rods. The Q-switch consists of a cell made of two plane-parallel (error less than 1 min of arc) glass plates joined optically through a 1-cm-thick glass ring. The cell is filled with a polymethine-dye solution to a concentration at which the solution is 99% reflective at 1.06 μ. At maximum pumping energies, single 100—120-j, 20-nanosec pulses were obtained. By increasing the pumping energy or by

Card 1/2 UDC: 621.378.324:621.376

ACC NR: AP7002725

diluting the absorber solution, two or more pulses could be generated. In the case of two-pulse operation (50—80 nanosec repetition frequency), the total output was 200 j. The use of a phototropic liquid switch and large-diameter ndodymium glass rods resulted in energy and power densities of 6 j/cm^2 and 0.3—0.4 Gw/cm^2, respectively.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 27Oct66/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 001 / ATD PRESS: 5111

Card 2/2

L 29565-66 EEC(k)-2/EWP(k)/EWT(1)/EWT(m)/FBD/T/EWP(e) IJP(c) WH/WG

ACC NR: AP6018895 SOURCE CODE: UR/0237/66/000/006/0046/0046

56
B

AUTHOR: Vanyukov, M. P.; Venchikov, V. A.; Zhulay, V. Ya.; Isayenko, V. I.; Lyubimov, V. V.

ORG: none

25

TITLE: Two-channel single-pulse laser with an energy of 180 joules

SOURCE: Optiko mekhanicheskaya promyshlennost', no. 6, 1966, 46

TOPIC TAGS: solid state laser, laser emission, neodymium glass

ABSTRACT: An investigation was made of a laser in which high emission energy of the light pulse was obtained by the use of neodymium glass rods. Cylindrical specimens of glass (45 mm in diameter and 250 mm long) activated with neodymium were connected in series-parallel. Each specimen was optically pumped by six direct pulse lamps placed in a multielliptical illuminator. The laser consisted of two identical channels, each containing three rods assembled on one axis. Q-modulation was done by two prisms fixed on a common shaft rotating at 18,000 rpm. The light diameter of the prism (30 mm) was coordinated with the light diameter of the operating rod by means of a Galileian tube. The experiments showed that for effective pumping of an operating body 45 mm in diameter the content of Nd_2O_3 should not exceed 4%. In this way it is possible to obtain an amplification coefficient of one rod equal to 3 and provide a yield energy of 25—30 joules from one specimen. Connecting the rods

Card 1/2 UDC: 621.378.324:621.376

L 29565-66

ACC NR: AP6018895

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in series reduces the amplification of optical pumping, owing to the appearance of free generation of the whole channel. This difficulty can be eliminated by introducing, between the rods, optical decoupling filters made of uranyl glass. The filters, together with the operating rods, are placed in the laser illuminators and are pumped simultaneously with the rod. The optical density of the filter is selected in such a way that at maximum pumping no free generation appears in the laser channel; when the filters are illuminated at the moment when maximum Q for the resonator is reached, one light pulse is generated. By introducing optical decoupling, emission with an energy of 90 joules at 10^{-7} sec duration was obtained from one channel of the laser. The angular distribution of generated radiation improves as the optical pumping increases. Synchronous inclusion of two laser channels was obtained by appropriate adjustment of the laser elements. The time spread of the pulses emitted by both channels did not exceed 10^{-8} sec. With the simultaneous inclusion of two channels, a light pulse with an energy of 180 joules (corresponding to an emission intensity of 1.5 to 2 hw) was generated. [JA]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 07Apr66/ ORIG REF: 001/ ATD PRESS: 5114

Card 2/2 CC

Papers to be presented at the 1st Intl Congress of the Intl Federation of Automatic Control, 29 June-5 Jul 1960, Moscow, USSR.

ACC NR: AT6022307 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0046/0052

AUTHOR: Venchkovskiy, L. B.; Kashirin, V. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Receiving address information by elements

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznaya nauchnaya sessiya, posvyashchennaya Dnyu radio. 22d, 1966. Sektsiya telemekhaniki. Doklady. Moscow, 1966, 46-52

TOPIC TAGS: remote control, automatic control theory, command and control system, error correction, information processing, signal element

ABSTRACT: A theoretical study is made of the problem of improving the error-correcting feature of address information transmission in remote control systems by using apriori information on the address of remotely controlled objects. It is shown that rather simple means can be employed to reduce the probability of false command while at the same time increasing the probability of its suppression and/or protective failure. A remote control system is usually alligned for receiving a complete set of code combinations. In this case the threshold voltage U_t is chosen in such a manner as to wave the probability of formation of an elementary pulse from false signals P_{1f} equal to the probability of protective failure or suppression of command P_{1s}. In the case of a symmetric channel, $U_t = 0.5\ U_s$, where U_s is the signal pulse amplitude. A consideration of different requirements imposed on P_f and P_s will make it possible to

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AT6022307

match the characteristics of such a remote control system to those of the MRTU-25 system. Orig. art. has: 16 formulas, 1 table, and 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 09/ 13/ SUBM DATE: 24Mar66/ ORIG REF: 001

Card 2/2

VENCHKOVSKIY, L.B. (Moskva)

Effect of pulse noises on a threshold-type remote control receiver. Avtom. i telem. 26 no.3:525-531 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:6)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859320018-4"

L 9004-66 EWT(1)/EWA(h) TG

ACC NR: AP5027895 SOURCE CODE: UR/0103/65/026/011/2026/2031

35
34
B

AUTHOR: Venchkovskiy, L. B. (Moscow)

ORG: none

TITLE: Reserving of cycle-by-cycle functioning devices

SOURCE: Avtomatika i telemekhanika, v. 26, no. 11, 1965, 2026-2031

TOPIC TAGS: system reliability, circuit reliability, reliability engineering, reliability theory, electronic circuit

ABSTRACT: Many radioelectronic devices, particularly telemechanical devices, are characterized by a cycle-by-cycle mode of operation of their components and units. These devices may be represented as a chain of components connected in series; at each instant there is a component in operation. In many cases these components or units are of one type. This paper performs a comparative analysis of the reliability of cycle-by-cycle functioning devices under different means of redundancy, from the viewpoint of the mean time of the efficient operation of the system. The reliability is evaluated only with respect to emergency failure of components. The following conclusions are reached:
1) The cycle-by-cycle character of operation opens up additional opportunities of

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ACC NR: AP5027895

designing reliable systems at relatively low redundancy; 2) With a linear dependence of the component lifetime on the value of relative redundancy, the increase in the mean lifetime of the system compared to the lifetime of the component in a nominal mode of operation is proportional to the number of the standby blocks; and 3) With an increase in the degree of complexity of the system, i.e., an increase in the cycle-by-cycle number, the reliability of the system increases with the relative redundancy. Author considers it his duty to thank V. V. Naumchenko for valuable remarks made in the discussion of the work. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 37 formulas.

SUB CODE: IE, EC /SUBDATE: 18Mar65 / ORIG REF: 003

Card 2/2

BONDAREVA, N.V.; VENCHIKOVA, N.K.

Results of dispensary observation of convalescents following infectious hepatitis. Zdrav. Belor. 6 no. 5:23-26 My '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Iz kafedry infektsionnykh bolezney (ispolnyayushchiy obyazannosti zaveduyushchego - dotsent N.V. Bondareva) Belorusskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey i Minskoy infektsionnoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach Z.G. Alikina).
(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS)

26777
S/103/61/022/006/012/014
D229/D304

16.8000 (1031, 1121)

AUTHOR: Venchkovskiy, L.B. (Moscow)

TITLE: Distribution of duration of effects due to pulse disturbances, at the output of a remote control device

PERIODICAL: Avtomatika i telemekhanika, v. 22, no. 6, 1961, 795 - 800

TEXT: Investigations of disturbances of industrial origin lead to the conclusion, that many of these, in the band of the order of several kilocycles, are of the pulse type with the logarithmic-normal law of amplitude distribution. The author investigates the device consisting of an input broad-band filter 1, a linear non-inertial amplitude detector 2, a low frequency filter 3 and a threshold device 4, the input filter having a frequency characteristic such that, if a short disturbance pulse appears at its input a single pulse appears at its output; the form of the latter is completely determined by the frequency characteristic of the filter.

Card 1/2

Distribution of duration of ...

The logarithmic normal distribution of the amplitudes is supposed to be determined at the output of the filter 1 and to have the form

$$p(\ln x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \exp\left[-\frac{(\ln x - \ln a)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right] \quad (0 \leqslant x < \infty). \quad (1)$$

ln a and ln σ being the respective mean and mean-square values of the normal distribution ln x. Formulae for pulse duration are deduced in the cases of low frequency filters in the form of a RC chain and those of Gauss type. Graphs of the distribution for different parameters are given. The two types of filters are compared. There are 4 figures and 4 references: 3 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: D. Middleton, An introduction to statistical communication theory. McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1960.

SUBMITTED: December 9, 1960

Card 2/2

25226

S/103/61/022/009/007/014
D206/D304

16.8000 (1031, 1121, 1132)

AUTHOR: Venchkovskiy, L.B. (Moscow)

TITLE: The effect of impulse noise on remote control installations

PERIODICAL: Avtomatika i telemekhanika, v. 22, no. 9, 1961, 1202 - 1209

TEXT: In the present article, the author analyzes the effect of pulse noise on two types of linear systems: a narrow band filter, at the output of which the interference retains its pulse character. In the first case it is enough to determine the interference power; in the second it is necessary to determine the parameters of its amplitude distribution. The effect is also analyzed of noise on a non-linear lagless circuit of type filter-limiter-filter. Linear circuit case. The interference in the channel is assumed to be in the shape of random short pulses of arbitrary, but of same shape and having a random amplitude u_n. It is assumed that

Card 1/6

The effect of impulse ...

the distribution function of pulse amplitudes follows a normal logarithmic law of distribution and that the spectrum density of the pulse of unit amplitude is $G(\omega)$. The interference in the channel is assumed measured by a selective network having a frequency response f_i and such a pass-band that the superimposition of pulses at the output could be neglected. Then the amplitude of interference at the output of measuring metwork is related to that within the channel by

$$x = \frac{u_n}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} G(\omega)\, f_i(\omega)\, d\omega. \qquad (20)$$

If within a pass-band of selective network the spectrum density $G(\omega)$ is constant and equal to $G(\omega_0)$ (where ω_0 is the tuning frequency of the measuring device) then

$$x = G(\omega_0)\, \Delta f_i\, u_n \qquad (21)$$

Card 2/6

The effect of impulse ...

It follows that the interference amplitude at the output is proportional to the equivalent pass-band Δf_i expressed as

$$\Delta f_i = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_i(\omega)\, d\,\omega. \qquad (22)$$

If an input filter with $z(\omega)$ frequency response and a k_0 transfer function are connected to the channel the noise amplitude at its output will be

$$u_f = k_0\, \gamma' x, \qquad (23)$$

where

$$\gamma' = \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} G(\omega)\, z(\omega)\, d\omega}{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} G(\omega)\, f(\omega)\, d\omega}$$

Card 3/6

The effect of impulse ...

with the energy spectrum of noise at its output

$$F(\omega) = W(\omega)\, z^2(\omega), \qquad (28)$$

in which $W(\omega)$ - the energy spectrum of noise in the channel and $z(\omega)$ is its frequency response. From it the equation for interference power at the filter output is obtained as

$$P_{if} = P_{nm} \frac{\Delta F_{ef}}{\Delta f_{em}}, \qquad (33)$$

where P_{nm} and Δf_{em} are the noise power at the output of measuring device and its energy bandwidth respectively and ΔF_{ef} - the effective energy bandwidth of the filter. It may be seen that to evaluate the transmission of pulse interference through a linear circuit it is necessary to know the parameters of amplitude distribution at the output of selective measuring circuits, together with its equivalent and effective bandwidths. The non-linear circuit case:

Card 4/6

The effect of impulse ...

The effect of pulse interference having a normal logarithmic amplitude distribution is considered when applied to a device consisting of a wide band filter with a pass band Δf_f and gain k_0, connected in series with a lagless detector and a U_0 level top-limiter connected again in series to a narrow band filter having a pass-band ΔF and gain of unity. It is assumed that the pass band f of input circuit is such that the overlapping of pulses after the detector may be neglected and that the output filter is so narrow so as to transform the pulses into fluctuations. It follows that the spectrum density of pulses after the detector remains constant within the pass-band of the output filter. The evaluation of the spectrum is rather difficult so that the author limits its analysis to the case when the input filter has a frequency response which is that of a single circuit. Then the pulse noise after detection is represented by a train of exponential pulses with random amplitudes but same shape

$$u(t) = ye^{-\Delta\omega t}, \qquad (38)$$

Card 5/6

The effect of impulse ...

where $\Delta\omega$ - half the input filter bandwidth at -3db level. Then the zero frequency component of the energy spectrum after top limiting is derived. The noise power at the output of series connected narrow band filter having a response $c(\omega)$ is then determined by

$$P_i = Fo\ (0)\ \frac{1}{2\pi}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} C(\omega)\ d\omega = Fo(0)\Delta F_e. \qquad (47)$$

The author acknowledges the help of G.A. Shastov. There are 3 figures and 4 Soviet-bloc references.

SUBMITTED: January 23, 1961

Card 6/6

ACCESSION NR: AP4033361 S/0103/64/025/003/0399/0404

AUTHOR: Venchkovskiy, L. B. (Moscow)

TITLE: Penetration of fluctuation noise into telemechanical systems containing a time selector

SOURCE: Avtomatika i telemekhanika, v. 25, no. 3, 1964, 399-404

TOPIC TAGS: noise, fluctuation noise, telemechanics, telemechanical system, time selector

ABSTRACT: The effect of fluctuation noise on telemechanical systems containing a time-duration selector (a low-pass filter plus a threshold device) is considered. It is shown that time selector performance improves with a higher number of filter-threshold sections. Formulas are developed for the probability distribution density of noise peaks in a selector with a filter providing for a linear build-up of the pulse front. General characteristics of noise that passed the detector are

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4033361

assumed. If an RC-circuit is used as a filter, the duration-distribution density curve becomes considerably distorted. In the case of an RC low-pass filter, an increase in the number of RC-sections results in the signals vanishing. A gain in the noise immunity of a telemechanical system due to the insertion of a time selector is evaluated. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 14 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 22Mar63 DATE ACQ: 15May64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EC, IE NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

VENEKOVSKIY, L.B. (Moskva)

Passage of fluctuation noise through remote control devices with a time selector. Avtom. i telem. 25 no.3:399-412 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:6)

VENCHKOVSKIY, L.B.

Calibrating a special scale for the photographic analysis of random processes. Prib. i tekh. eksp. 6 no.1:140-142 Ja-F '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Institut avtomatiki i telemekhaniki AN SSSR.
(Photogrammetry)

37821
S/103/62/023/005/002/011
D407/D301

6.9300

AUTHOR: Venchkovskiy, L.B. (Moscow)

TITLE: Construction of estimates of mean and dispersion according to uncorrelated sampled of random processes

PERIODICAL: Avtomatika i telemekhanika, v. 23, no. 5, 1962, 565 - 570

TEXT: It is shown that discrete sampling of uncorrelated values of a stationary random process in the interval (0, T), permits considerably reducing the computational work involved in estimating the mean and dispersion. The n_0 values of the random process are chosen on the time axis (0, T) at such a correlation interval τ_0, so that the neighboring values of the random process can be considered as uncorrelated. The accuracy of the estimates of the statistical parameters can be determined (approximately) by the formulas of the theory of errors. Thereby one obtains for the mean and the dispersion

$$\sigma^2_{X(T,\, n_0)} = \sigma^2_0/n_0 \qquad (5)$$

Card 1/3

Construction of estimates of mean ...

$$\sigma^2_{D(T,\, n_0)} = \frac{2\sigma_0^4}{n_0}\left(1 - \frac{1}{n_0}\right). \qquad (6)$$

The correlation interval τ_0 is usually determined by the condition $R(\tau_0) \ll 1$; (the correlation coefficient $R(\tau_0)$ is commonly taken as equal to 0.05). The accuracy of the estimates of the mean and of the dispersion are compared for continuous and discrete uncorrelated methods of sampling (for 2 of the most typical kinds of correlation coefficients). A normal random process at the output of a low-frequency RC-filter is considered, as well as of a filter with Gaussian frequency-characteristic. The results obtained in the present work lead to the following important practical conclusions with respect to the method of sampling: 1) The uncorrelated sampling of discrete values of a random process permits obtaining the same accuracy in determining the first two moments as discrete sampling, with less computational work involved. An increase in sampling time T leads to a fast increase in the accuracy of the obtained results. 2) To determine the accuracy of the mean and of the

Card 2/3

dispersion of a random process in the case of uncorrelated sampling, it is possible to use the simpler approximate formulas (5) and (6). 3) To increase the accuracy of the results it is more convenient (with discrete sampling) to increase the time T instead of increasing the number of discrete values, as compared to the number of uncorrelated points in the interval T. There are 2 figures and 4 Soviet-bloc references.

SUBMITTED: September 29, 1961

4

Card 3/3

VENCHKOVSKIY, L.B. (Moskva)

Analysis of noise in .4 to 6 kv. power lines. Avtom. i telem. 21 no.8:1181-1187 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Electric lines--Noise)

32589

S/569/61/003/000/008/011
D201/D305

9.8300 6.9000
AUTHORS: Venchkovskiy, L.B., Kashirin, V.A., Chugin, Yu.I., and Shastova, G.A. (USSR)

TITLE: Interference-killing properties of telemetering

SOURCE: International Federation of Automatic Control. 1st Congress, Moscow, 1960. Statisticheskiye metody issledovaniya. Teoriya struktur, modelirovaniye, terminologiya, obrazovaniye. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1961, 368 - 383

TEXT: The authors present the results of their investigation at the Institut avtomatiki i telemekhaniki AN SSSR (Institute of Automation and Telemechanics, AS USSR), of the interference-killing properties of telemetering systems in the presence of weak, comparatively strong and strong fluctuation and inpulse interference. In general, without specific limitations, good interference-killing properties may be obtained with different methods of telemetering. In most cases of actual industrial telemetering systems and in transistorized radio-telemetry systems, the signal is limited in

Card 1/3

Interference-killing properties ...

amplitude. The authors show that, as opposed to the earlier assumption, the best interference-killing properties are exhibited by cooled binary telemetering systems, the maximum interference-killing properties are actually shown by frequency systems of telemetering, for a wide range of changes of parameters and interference level. Such a performance could not be obtained with coded telemetering systems without considerable technical complications. As the most suitable method of noise analysis in telemetering systems, a simple photographic method of determining the probability density of amplitude is suggested. It consists of taking photographs of the random process displayed on the screen of a CRO with subsequent analysis of the film by means of a micro-photometer. This method was found to be suitable for analyzing fluctuating processes at frequencies from 1 Kc/s upwards, using standard after-glow tubes (half-glow time 10^{-2} ÷ 10^{-3} sec). A discussion followed, in which the following took part: V.A. Il'in (USSR), R.R. Vasil'yev (USSR) and A.M. Pshenichnikov (USSR). There are 1 table and 13 references: 9 Soviet-bloc and 4 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the English-language publications read as follows: S.O. Rice, Bell Syst. Tech.

Card 2/3

32589

Interference-killing properties ... S/569/61/003/000/008/011
D201/D305

J., vol. 27, no. 1, 1948; K.M. Uglov, RE Transaction on Telemetry and Remote Control, May, vol. 5, no. 2, 1957; K.M. Uglov, IRE Transaction on Telemetry and Remote Control, April, no. 1, 1957.

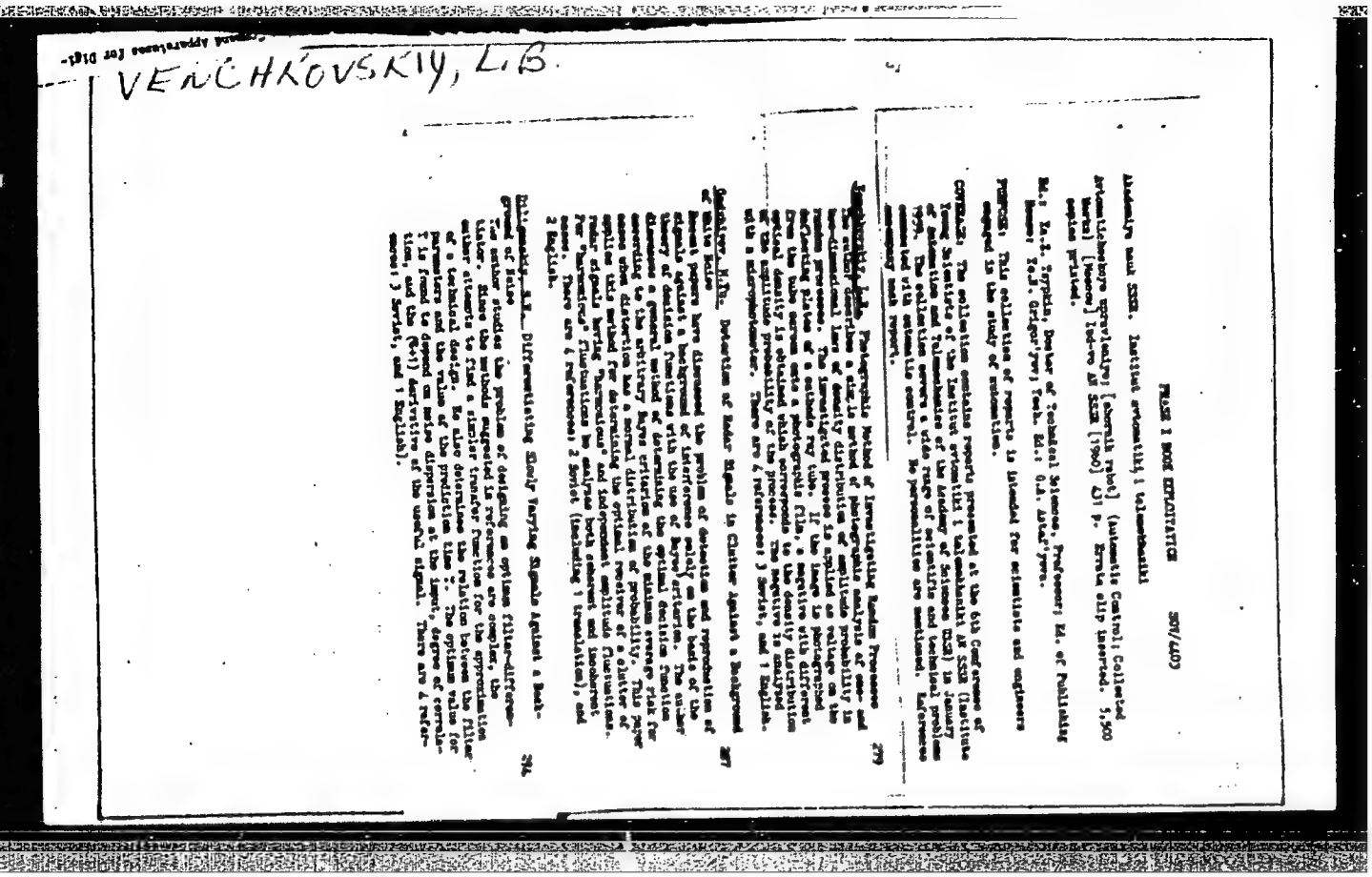
4

Card 3/3

VENCHKOVSKIY, L.B. (Moskva)

Distribution of the duration of pulse noise blips in the output of a remote control system. Avtom. i telem. 22 no.6: 795-800 Je '61. (MIRA 14:7)

(Remote control--Noise)



VENCHKOVSKIY, L.B.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4403

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut avtomatiki i telemekhaniki

Avtomaticheskiye upravleniya [chernyy rabot] (Automatic Control; Collected Articles) [Moscow] Izd-vo AN SSSR [1960] 431 p. Errata slip inserted. 5,500 copies printed.

Ed.: Ya.Z. Tsypkin, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor; Ed. of Publishing House: V.V. Grigor'yev; Tech. Ed.: G.A. Ariko'yeva.

PURPOSE: This collection of reports is intended for scientists and engineers engaged in the study of automation.

COVERAGE: The collection contains reports presented at the 6th Conference of Young Scientists of the Institut avtomatiki i telemekhaniki AN SSSR (Institute of Automation and Telemechanics of the Academy of Sciences USSR) in January 1959. The collection covers a wide range of scientific and technical problems connected with automatic control. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany each report.

Tsypkin, Ya.Z. Photographic Method of Investigating Random Processes 279

The author describes a simple method of photographic analysis of one- and two-dimensional laws of density distribution of amplitude probability in non-linear random processes. The investigated process is applied as voltage on the modulating electrode of a cathode ray tube. The luminosity of the beam is photographed during motion over the screen. The photograph obtained is a picture of a cathode ray tube, a sensitive with different optical density is obtained which corresponds to the density distribution of the amplitude probability of the process. No equations are derived with a microphotometer. There are 4 references: 3 Soviet, and 1 English.

Gendenko, B.V. Determination of Noise Signals in Clutter Against a Background of Noise 287

Author briefly discusses the problem of detection and reproduction of signal, papers have discussed the problem of interference solely on the basis of the Neyman-Pearson criterion. The author proposes a method of determining the optimal decision function in accordance with the Bayes criterion of the minimum average risk for receiving a signal against a background of interference with the use of Markov processes. The author also determines the optimal receiver of a clutter of signals which makes it possible to minimize both constant and inconstant risk. Formulas for calculating the optimal decision function are derived. There are 4 references: 2 Soviet (including 1 translation), and 2 English.

Shilyagovskiy, N.A. Differentiating Steady Varying Signals Against a Background of Noise 296

The author studies the problem of designing an optimum filter-differentiator. Since the methods suggested in references are complex, the author attempts to find a similar transfer function for the approximation of a technical design. He also determines the relation between the filter parameters and the value of the prediction time τ. The optimum value for τ is found to depend on noise dispersion at the input, degree of correlation, and the (k+1) derivative of the useful signal. There are 4 references: 3 Soviet, and 1 English.

84926

S/103/60/021/008/015/015/XX
B012/B060

6.7000 (1099,1325,1524)

AUTHOR: Venchkovskiy, L. B. (Moscow)

TITLE: Examination of Noises in a 0.4/6 kv Power Network

PERIODICAL: Avtomatika i telemekhanika, 1960, Vol. 21, No. 8, pp. 1181-1187

TEXT: Several organizations have been dealing with 0.4-35 kev power networks lately, and it has been found possible to set up telecommunications and telemechanic channels along such lines. Some results are given here based on the example of the 0.4/6 kv power network of one of the Groznyy oil fields. The construction of this network is typical of systems with distributed consumers. A study of noises in power networks consists in determining the noise character and in measuring frequency- and amplitude characteristics of the noises. In the present instance, the measurements were made in the range of from 150 cycles to 100 kilocycles. A number of ranges with noises of different character was established by oscilloscoping the noises. In the low-frequency region of the spectrum (up to 5-10 kilocycles) the high level of noises is dependent on the

Card 1/3

Examination of Noises in a 0.4/6 kv Power Network

S/103/60/021/008/015/015/XX
B012/B060

harmonic components of voltage with an industrial frequency of 50 cycles. Fig. 1 shows the discrete spectrum of noises in this region for the networks with 6 kv and 380 v. An investigation of the oscillograms of individual harmonics showed that on an increasing number of harmonics, and a broadening of the transmission band of the selective measuring system, the sine form of the harmonic is distorted due to interference of the neighboring components (Fig. 1 v). In connection therewith, the noises turn to fluctuating on a rise of the frequency over 5 kilocycles and on a simultaneous broadening of the transmission band of the measuring unit. This spectral region extends from 5 to 30 kilocycles. However, from 15 kilocycles on also rare pulse noises already appear besides fluctuating noises, whose overshoot amplitudes considerably exceed the level of the fluctuating noises. Starting with 30-35 kilocycles (assuming a sufficiently broad transmission band (about 10 kilocycles)) up to some hundreds of kilocycles in the high and low-voltage network, the noises turn to pulse noises (Fig. 3). Oscilloscoping the noises made it possible to study also the character of the noises caused by different sources. The main source of noises in the 380 v network is given by electric welding (Fig. 3a). The character of the noises with welding remains the same as without

84916

Examination of Noises in a 0.4/6 kv Power Network

S/103/60/021/008/015/015/XX
B012/B060

welding, and only the noise level rises by the 20-30-fold. A high level of pulse noises in the 6 kv- and 380 v network is brought about also by connecting strong engines (Fig. 3v). It is shown that the characteristic of noise level changes can be set up on the basis of the family of amplitude characteristics, whose parameter is the frequency (Fig. 4). A statistical interpretation of experimental data follows next. Approximate formulas are given for the function of pulse noise amplitude distribution. It is shown that the amplitude characteristics of pulse noises in the 380 v- and 6 kv power network can be expressed by approximation with the logarithmic-normal distribution law, for which purpose only two numerical parameters need be known. Fig. 5 shows the amplitude characteristic of the pulse noises, while Fig. 6 shows the diagram of the pulse noise amplitude distribution. G. A. Shastova and V. A. Zakharov are thanked for their assistance. There are 6 figures and 1 Soviet reference.

SUBMITTED: March 10, 1960

Card 3/3

VASIL'YEV, Rostislav Romanovich; SHASTOVA, Galina Alekseyevna. Prinimal uchastiye VENCHKOVSKIY, L.B. KUZNETSOV, N.A., red.; VORONIN, K.P., tekhn.red.

[Transmission of telemechanical information] Peredacha telemekhanicheskoi informatsii. Moskva, Gos.energ.izd-vo, 1960. 143 p. (Biblioteka po avtomatike, no.19)
(Telemetering) (MIRA 14:4)

VENCHKOVSKIY, L.B. (Moskva)

Determination of the estimates of the values of mathematical expectation and dispersion by uncorrelated choice of a random process. Avtom. i telem. 23 no.5:565-570 My '62. (MIRA 15:5)
(Remote control) (Telecommunication)

27358
S/194/61/000/003/017/046
D201/D306

6.9400

AUTHOR: Venchkovskiy, L.B.

TITLE: A photographic method of analyzing random processes

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 3, 1961, 29, abstract 2 V236 (V sb. Avtomat. upravleniye, M., AN SSSR, 1960, 279-286)

TEXT: A method of analysis is described of one and two-dimensional laws of amplitude probability density distribution of a random process. The analyzed process is applied in the form of voltage to the deflectory plates of a CRT so that with one and two-dimensional scanning, thepictures of the one and two-dimensional distribution laws are respectively obtained. If these pictures are photographed at the CRT screen, a negative with varying optical density is obtained, the density corresponding to the amplitude probability density distribution of the random process. Photometric and photographic methods of analysis of distribution laws are considered.

Card 1/2

27358
S/194/61/000/003/017/046
D201/D306

A photographic method...

Experimental data are given of photographic analysis of a one-dimensional amplitude probability density distribution of harmonic oscillations having an amplitude A, for the frequency range 1 to 100 kc/s. The advantages of the photographic method of analysis are discussed which make this method suitable for studying noise in real communication channels. 4 references. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

L 37671-66 EWT(d)/EWA(l)/EWP(t)

ACC NR: AT6011833 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/3176/65/000/001/0208/0217

AUTHOR: Venchkovskiy, L. B.

ORG: none

TITLE: Impulse noise rejection in remote-control radio receivers

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektno-konstruktorskiy institut kompleksnoy avtomatizatsii v neftyanoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti. Trudy, no. 1, 1965. Avtomatizatsiya tekhnologicheskikh protsessov (Automation of technological processes), 208-217

TOPIC TAGS: remote control system, signal noise separation, radio receiver

ABSTRACT: The noise rejection in transmission of an elementary remote-control command, when the impulse noise obeys the lognormal law of impulse-height distribution, is theoretically evaluated; an inertial threshold device and a noise-impulse receiver-blackout device are considered as means for rejection. It is found that: (1) Evaluation of noise rejection in a radio remote-control system subjected to impulse noise requires the knowledge of a greater number of parameters than in the

Card 1/2

L 37674-66

ACC NR: AT6011833

case of fluctuation-type noise; the noise rejection materially depends on the number of impulses per unit time and on the impulse-height-distribution dispersion; under some conditions, a threshold signal-to-noise ratio comes into play which minimizes the signal-distortion probability; (2) Introduction of an inertial threshold device, which corresponds to a pulse-duration selection, is very efficient in reducing the probability of a false command; (3) Introduction of a device that causes receiver blackout during the time when noise exceeds a specified level minimizes the false-command probability at low signal-to-noise ratio, but is rather inefficient at high signal-to-noise ratio. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 29 formulas.

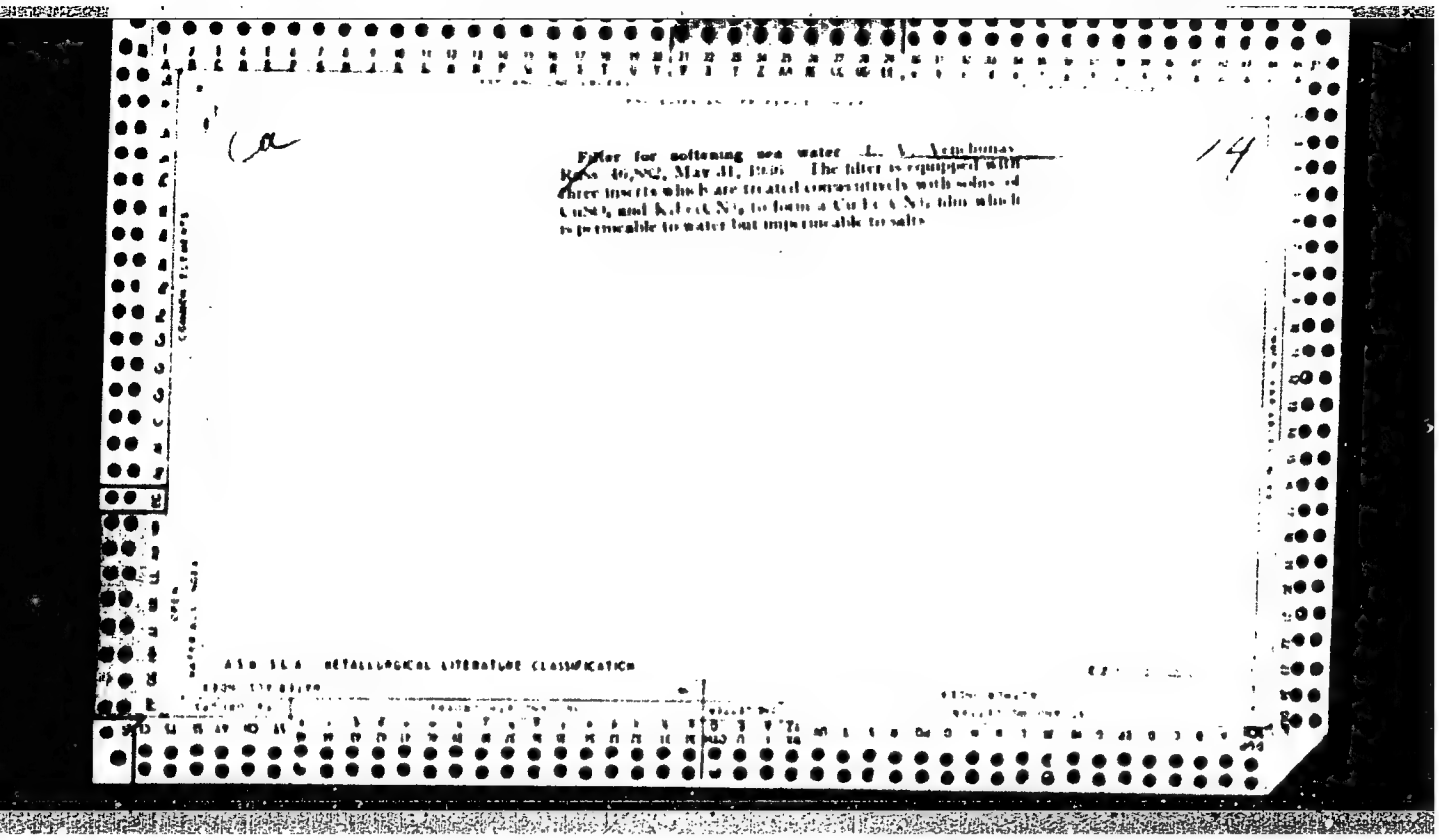
SUB CODE: 09,03/ SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 004

Card 2/2

ZHUKOVA, T.P.; VENCHUNAS, L.V.

Apparatus for the decapitation of small animals. Fiziol.zhur. 45 no.10:1286-1287 O '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Laboratoriya izucheniya razvitiya mozga Instituta pediatrii AMN SSSR, Moskva.
(ANIMALS LABORATORY)
(LABORATORIES equip. & supply)



Filter for softening sea water. L. V. Leighton. Russ. 40,882, May 31, 1935. The filter is equipped with filter inserts which are treated successively with solns. of $CuSO_4$ and $K_4Fe(CN)_6$ to form a $Cu_2Fe(CN)_6$ film which is permeable to water but impermeable to salts.

14

A10 11.4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

VENCKAUSKAS, A., aspirantas

Analysis of causes of perinatal mortality of infants. Sveik. apsaug. 7 no.8:14-19 '62.

1. Minsko Valst. medicinos institutas (mokslinis vadovas -- TSRS MA narys korespondentas BTSR nusipelnes mokslo veikejas med. m. dr. prof. L. Persianinovas) ir Klaipedos miesto gimdymo namai Nr. 1 (vyr. gydytojas-- J. Stirblys).

(INFANT MORTALITY)

VEJCKOVSKY, E.; SEDIVEC, V.; PETROVA, E.; JANOVSKY,F.; DVORAKOVA, M.; BAUDIS, P.

Prothiadine in psychiatric work. Cesk. psych. 60 no.6:416-418 N '64.

1. Psychiatricke klinika lekarske fakulty Karlovy University v Plzni.

VENCOVSKY, Eugen

Some comments on pharmacotherapy in psychiatry. Postepy hig. med. dosw. 18 no.6:965-967 N-D '64

1. Psychiatricka Klinika v Plzni.

VENCKUNAS, Vitautas; BERNATAVICIUS, M., red.; PAKENYTE, O., tekhn. red.

[Increasing labor productivity on state farms]Darbo nasumo kelimas tarybiniuouse ukiuose. Vilnius, Valstybine politines ir mokslines literaturos leidykla, 1961. 77 p. (MIRA 15:12)
(Lithuania--State farms--Management)

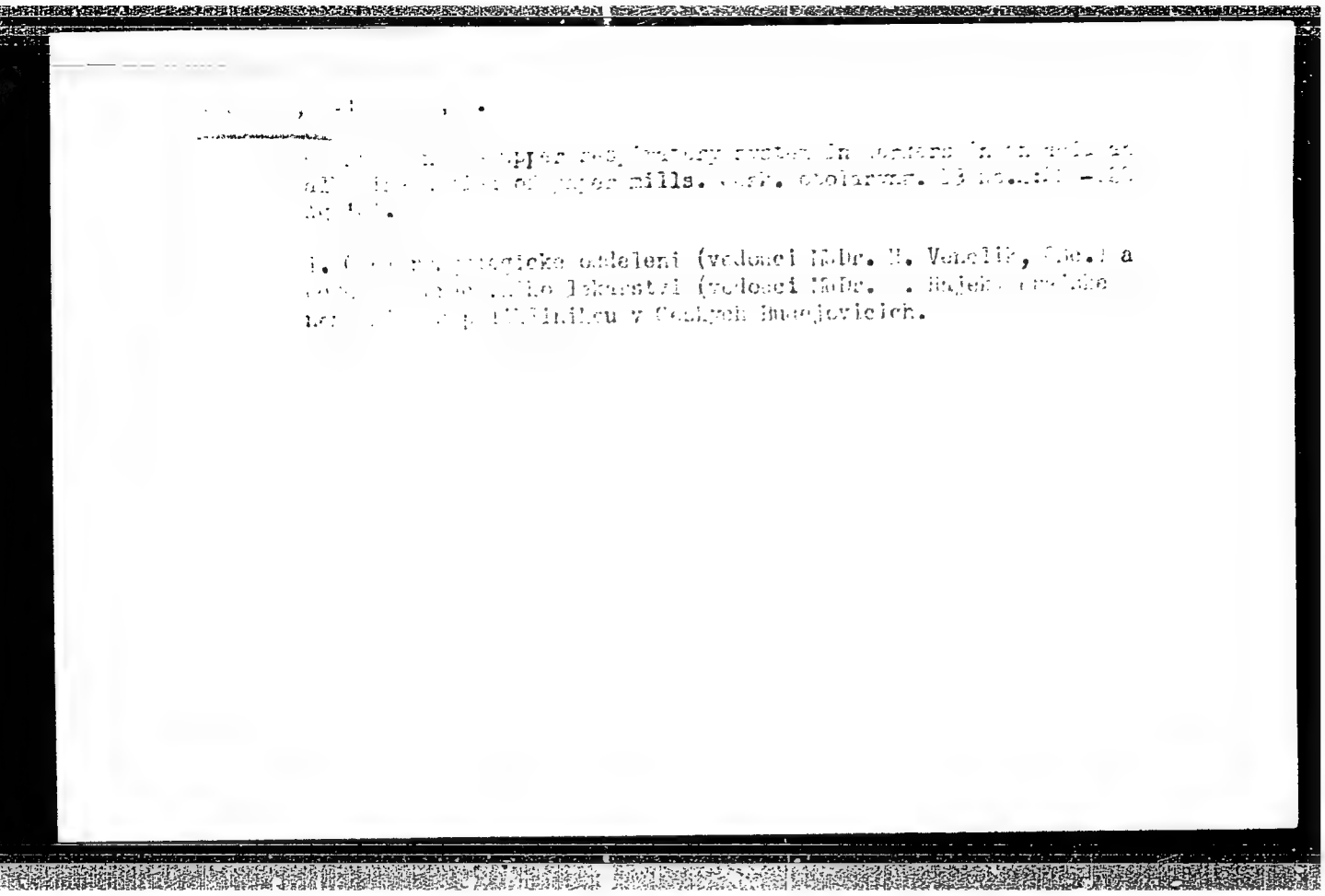
VENCL, Frantisek

Technological documentation for making models of fittings.
Slevarenstvi 11 no.11:479-480 N'63.

1. Liberecke automobilove zavody, Liberec.

VENCL, Stanislav

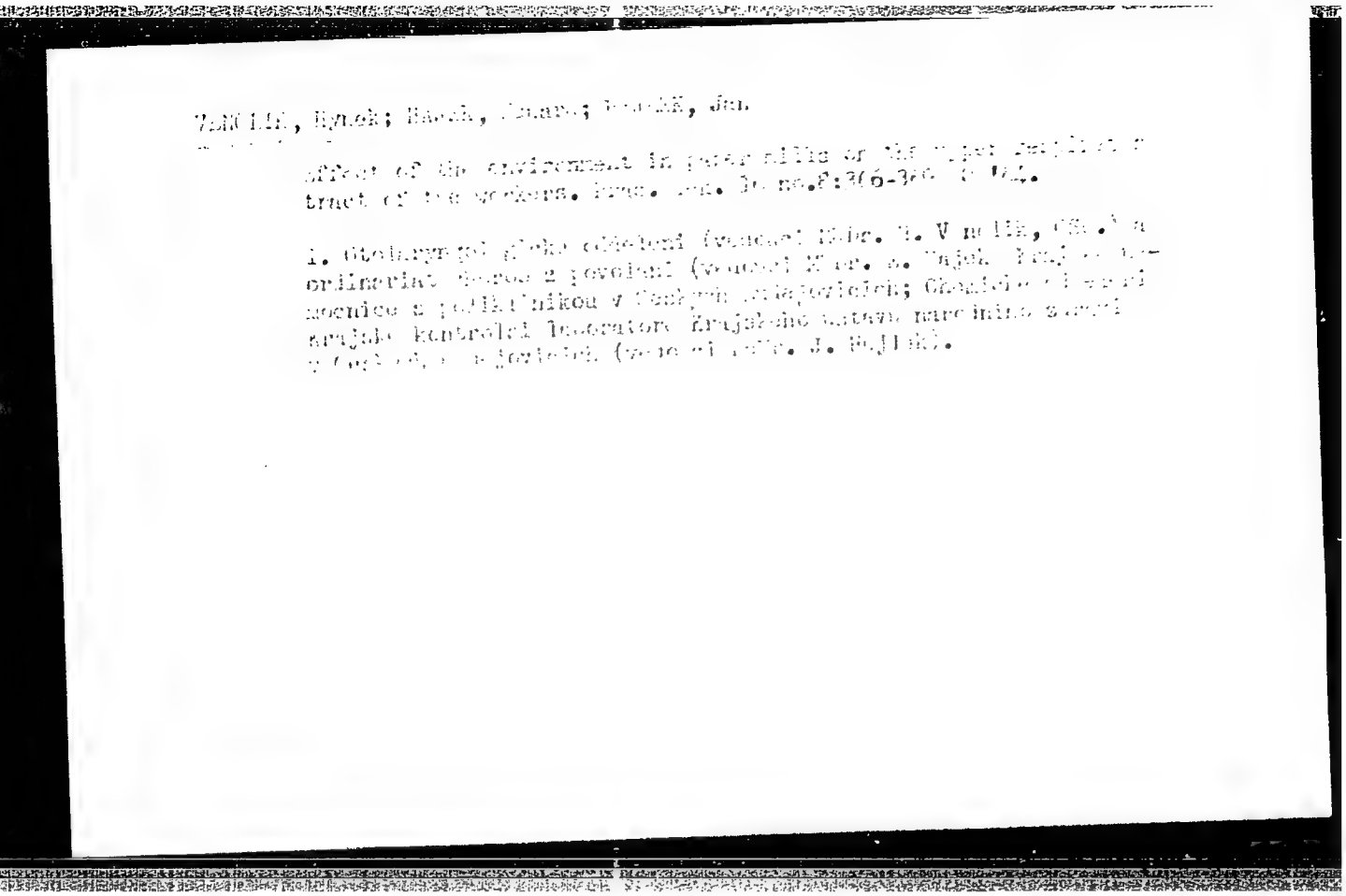
"Petrology of Scottish stone implements" by R.G. Livens. Reviewed by Stanislav Vencl. Cas mineral geol 8 no.1:115 Ja '63.



VENCLIK, H.; POTUZNIK, V.

Quantitative determination of the antibiotic sensitivity of bacterial flora in otitis. Cesk. otolaryng. 13 no.6:318-322 N '64.

1. Otolaryngologicke oddeleni Krajske nemocnice s poliklinikou v Ceskych Budejovicich (prednosta MUDr. H.Venclik, CSc) a Mikrobiologicke oddeleni Krajskej hygienicko-epidemiologickej stanicy Jihoceskeho kraje v Ceskych Budejovicich (vedouci doc. dr. Potuznik, CSc.).



KOLCAVA, M.; VENCLIK, H.

Production of toxins of pyogenic staphylococci isolated in otitis.
Cesk. otolaryng. 12 no.1:26-30 F '63.

1. Otolaryngologicke oddeleni krajske nemocnice s poliklinikou v Ceskych Budejovicich, prednosta MUDr. H. Venclik — Mikrobiologicke oddeleni krajske nemocnice s poliklinikou v Ceskych Budejovicich, prednosta MUDr. Vl. Potuznik.
(STAPHYLOCOCCAL INFECTIONS) (ENDOTOXINS) (OTITIS)

VENCLIK, Hynek; POPUZNIK, Vladislav

Bacterial flora and its significance in the postoperative course after tympanoplasty. Cesk. otolar. 9 no.3:138-142 Je '60.

1. Otolaryngol. oddel., prednosta MUDr. H. Venclik; Mikrobiologicke oddel., prednosta MUDr. Vl. Potuznik KUNZ, Ceske Budejovice.
(OTOSCLEROSIS surg.)
(OTITIS MEDIA surg.)

VENCLIK, Hynek; POTUZNIK, Vladislav

Significance of testing of bacterial sensitivity of various sulfonamides in otitis. Cesk. otolar. 9 no.1:30-32 F '60.

1. Otolaryngologicke oddeleni nemocnice, KUNZ - Ceske Budejovice, prednosta MUDr. H. Venclik; Mikrobiologicke oddeleni nemocnice, KUNZ - Ceske Budejovice, prednosta MUDr. V. Potuznik.
(OTITIS MEDIA etiol.)
(SULFONAMIDES pharmacol.)

VENCLIK, Hynek; POTUZNIK, Vladislav

Results of daily examination for the carriage of pathogenic staphylococci. Cesk. otolar. 8 no.5:309-312 O '59.

1. Otolaryngologicke oddeleni KUNZ v C. Budejovicich, prednosta dr. H. Venclik. Mikrobiologicke oddeleni KUNZ v C. Budejovicich, prednosta dr. V. Potuznik.
(STAPHYLOCOCCAL INFECTION prev.& control)
(HOSPITALS)

VENCLIK, H.; POTUZNIK,V.; Opekar, B.

Microclimatic conditions, dust and bacterial contamination of an ORL department. Cesk. otolaryng. 13 no.3:136-143 Je'64

1. Otolaryngologicke oddeleni Krajske nemocnice s poliklinikou v Ceskych Budejovicich (vedouci: MUDr. H.Venclik, CSc.) a Mikrobiologicke oddeleni (vedouci: MUDr. V.Potuznik, CSc.) chemicke oddeleni (vedouci: inz. M.Kalina) Kraj. hygienicko-epidemiologicke stanice v Ceskych Budejovicich.

988. COMPLETE REMOVAL OF LYMPH NODES IN CANCER OF THE LIP - En bloc-Resektion der Lymphknoten bei Lippenkrebs - Venclík H. and Ruoeš R. Landesanst. für Öff. Gesundh. Wesen, Oto-Rhino-Laryngol. Abt.; Onkol. Abt., České Budějovice - NEOPLASMA 1957, 4/4 (392-397)

182 cases of lip cancer, confirmed microscopically, were treated during the period 1948-1955. In the years 1953-1955 complete removal of the suprahyoid lymph glands was performed in 35 out of 79 cases, (i.e. 44%) and in 2 of them the deep perijugular lymph glands were also removed, together with the jugular vein and the sternocleidomastoid muscle. The same operation was also performed on 2 other cases of a few years' standing. Among 37 operated cases metastatic tumour infiltration of lymph glands was found in 9, i.e. in over ..% of cases. Prophylactic removal of glands is not recommended; instead, frequent control examinations are performed at regular intervals. In case of palpable lymph nodes, complete removal after treatment of the primary tumour is carried out only if, on antiphlogistic therapy and treatment of infectious foci in the buccal cavity, especially the teeth, the lymph nodes do not increase in size but, on the contrary, become larger or more numerous. The operation is also recommended before radium needling of the lip, in case of enlargement of the regional lymph nodes and a more extensive primary lesion (over 2 cm.), or if the cancer is found microscopically to be of the anaplastic variety. The operational procedure (one-sided or bilateral removal of glands) depends on the site of the primary tumour. (IX, 5, 16)

VENTSLIK, Ginek [Venclik, H.]; RUBESH, Rudol'f [Rubes, R.]

Endobronchial radium application in bronchial cancer. Vop.onk. 5 no.3:351-358 '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Iz oto-rino-laringologicheskogo otdeleniya (glavnyy vrach - G. Ventslik) i onkologicheskogo otdeleniya (glavnyy vrach - R. Rubesh) rayonnoy poliklinik Cheshske Budeyovitse, Chekhoslovatskaya Narodnaya Respublika. Adres avtorov: Krajský ústav národního zdraví čes ké Budějovice, Štefanikova 300.

(RADIUM, ther.use,
cancer of bronchi, endobronchial application (Rus))
(BRONCHI, neoplasms,
ther., radium, endobronchial application (Rus))

VENCLIK, Hynek; POTUZNIK, Vladislav

Experimental manifestation of the transmission of pathogenic staphylococci in otitis. Cesk.otolar. 8 no.6:366-369 D '59.

1. Otolaryngologicke oddeleni, prednosta MUDr. H. Venclik, a mikrobiologicka laborator, prednosta MUDr. Vl. Potuznik, KUNZ Ceske Budejovice.
(OTITIS MEDIA exper.)
(STAPHYLOCOCCAL INFECTIONS exper.)

VENCLIK, Hynek; PITTER, Jaroslav; SVOBODA, Milan

Periodic exophthalmus. Cesk. ofth. 14 no.3:195-197 June 58.

1. Otolaryngologicke (primar Dr. Hynek Venclik), oftalmologicke (primar Dr. Jaroslav Pitter) a ustredni rentgenove oddeleni (Primar Dr. Milan Svoboda) KUNZ--nemocnice v Ceskych Budejovicich.

(EXOPHTHALMUS
periodic (Cz))
(PERIODICITY
periodic dis. (Cz))

VENCLIK, Hynek; SVOBODA, Milan

Throat involvement in sarcoid. Cesk. otolar 7 no.6:361-362 Dec 57.

1. Otolaryngologicke oddeleni, primar Dr H. Venclik Ustredni rentgenove oddeleni KUNZ v Ceskych Budejovicich, primar Dr M. Svoboda. H. V., C. Budejovice, nemocnice.

(SARCOIDOSIS
throat involvement in sarcoid (Cz))
(THROAT, dis.
sarcoid (Cz))

VENCLIK, H

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(ESOPHAGUS, diseases,
diag., pneumomediastinum.)
(PNEUMOMEDIASTINUM,
in diag. of esophageal dis.)